

# The Urban District of Normanton



## Annual Health Report for the Year 1950



Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity and  
Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector:

E. RIDDIOUGH, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.







URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1950.

Chairman.

Cr. J. Pyrah.

Councillors.

Cr. H.H. Appleyard B.E.M.  
S. Armstrong, J.P.  
B. Bacon, C.C.  
J. Bacon.  
W. Chivers.  
A. Clarke.  
W. A. Eden.  
H. Hall.  
S. Hall.  
H. C. Harbridge.  
T. Hargrave.  
J. A. Mackinnon M.A.  
W. E. Metcalf, J.P.  
W. Moorhouse.  
C. W. Potts.  
C. Shearn.  
C. Sunley.  
Mrs. M. Sylvester.  
J. C. Wren.





DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

DEPUTY DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. S. Walters, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. (To 30th September, 1950).

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. H. Scholefield - Maternity and Child Welfare.

PAEDIATRICIANS.

Dr. W. Henderson (To 30th September, 1950).

Mr. L. M. Prosser (From 1st October, 1950).

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

T. B. Hutton, M.A. M.B. F.R.C.S.E. D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

M. A. Pearson, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

F. Tate, S.R.N. S.C.M. (To 31. 7.50).

H. Macdonald, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. (To 31. 5.50).

M. Stephenson, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V. Park Pavilion- Tele: - Normanton 3192

A. Varley, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.

D. Tonks, S.R.N. S.C.M.N. R.F.N. H.V.

MIDWIVES.

Telephone Nos.

N. Deakin, S.R.N. S.C.M. 8 Gypsy Lane Estate, Normanton.

Normanton 3257

D. Donoghue, S.C.M. 22 Altofts Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3132

F. E. Greenwood, S.C.M. (To 12. 6.50).

\* I. Lord, S.R.N. S.C.M. 207 Wakefield Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3154

D. Whitworth, S.R.N. S.C.M. 11 Cross Queen Street, Normanton.

Normanton 2311

\* Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

F. G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. C.I.D.N. H.V. -

24 Pearson Street, Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 2112

P. I. Mashford, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.S.C.N. C.I.D.N. -

24 Pearson Street, Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 2112

L. Epton, S.R.N. S.C.M. 325 Castleford Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3205.

B. Prince, S.R.N. S.C.M. 1 Beckbridge Estate, Normanton.

Normanton 3283





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The Urban District Council of Normanton.

Annual Health Report

1950.

To the Chairman and members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you, this my fourth annual report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1950.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	3061
Population (Estimated R.G.).....	19240
Number of inhabited houses (1938).....	5015
Number of inhabited houses (1950).....	5537
Rateable value.....	£74937
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£287
Density of Population.....	6.2 persons per acre.

The Urban District is divided into six wards, namely:-

Woodhouse, Altofts, Common, Normanton Part I,  
Normanton Part 2, and Normanton Part 3.

The population increase for the year under review was 70 and this figure, taken in conjunction with the increase of 50 for the previous year, gives us a total increase of 120 for the two years.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.	161	147	308
Illegitimate.	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL.	<u>166</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>318</u>
Still. Legitimate.	5	5	10
Illegitimate.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL.	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL BIRTHS.	<u>171</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>328</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population - 16.5 (corrected 17.0)  
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 home population - 0.52



Birth Rates (per 1,000 Home Population).

1946 - 1950

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton.	18.3	21.1	17.7	16.4	16.5
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8
Still Birth Rate for Normanton.	0.73	0.52	0.52	0.41	0.52
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.	0.53	0.50	0.42	0.39	0.37

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	5	5	10
Illegitimate.	-	-	-

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age, per 1,000 live births - 31.4

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	6	5	11
Illegitimate.	-	-	-

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births - 34.6

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year.

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.	46.00	55.00	32.00	29.00	34.6
England and Wales.	43.00	41.00	34.00	32.00	29.8
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.	46.00	56.00	32.00	30.00	35.7
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

A review of our Birth Rate during the last five years shows that, after the peak rise of 1947, other factors being equal, we are now probably reaching a common denominator of what we can expect the Birth Rate to be for the next few years. The similarity of the Live Birth Rates for 1949 and 1950 is striking in this respect, and the corrected Birth Rate of 17.0 shows that we in Normanton are slightly above the average for the rest of England and Wales.



The big family of even 50 years ago, combined with the staggering infantile mortality rate, are now things of the past, and one is indeed tempted to wonder if there has not been a complete swing over in the other direction. Family units of none, one and two children are the rule nowadays, and this tendency, if persisted in, may eventually give rise to a static or even declining, unbalanced population. Modern medical science has made some most remarkable strides during the last two decades, and much field work has been done in the specialities of paediatrics and geriatrics. As a result of this work, the infantile mortality rate has fallen from 154 per 1,000 births in 1900, to 33 in 1950, truly a phenomenal fall, and at the other end of the scale, whilst in 1900 only 47 per 1,000 of the population lived to be 65 years or over, now about 110 per 1,000 live for this longer period. Deaths in infants under one month of age, that is, during the neo-natal period, are due by and large to developmental causes, birth injuries, etc., but deaths occurring between one month and one year, are due to bowel and respiratory infections, and as such, are preventable. These conditions are primarily associated with environmental hygiene, and our efforts to reduce this death rate still further must be directed towards improving general social conditions, including those relating to the production, processing and retailing of milk, the elimination of spots where flies can breed, as well as the provision of more and better houses. Attention to such details will undoubtedly bring its own reward, so enabling us to cut down still further the infant death rate.

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 HOME POPULATION).

1950.

All Causes (Corrected - 11.7)	Crude - 10.6
Infective and parasitic diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).	0.00
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	0.26
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.00
Cancer.	1.46
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	1.35
Heart and Circulatory.	3.79
Respiratory Diseases.	1.09
Maternal Mortality.	0.00



COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1950

	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate.	0.00	0.86
Death Rates (per 1,000 home population) :-		
All causes (corrected 11.7)	10.6	11.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough.	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria.	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.	0.26	0.36
Influenza.	0.05	0.10
Smallpox.	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis).	0.00	0.02
Pneumonia.	0.41	0.46

DEATHS.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
119	84	203

CAUSES OF DEATH (Figures taken from Registrar General's Tables).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	2	3	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
c/fwd.	2	3	5



CAUSES OF DEATH (cont'd...)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
B/fwd.	2	3	5
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasn, stonach.	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasn, lung, bronchus.	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasn, breast.	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasn, uterus.	-	-	-
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	9	4	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	1	3
Diabetes.	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	14	12	26
Coronary disease, angina.	16	3	19
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	4	5
Other heart disease.	18	19	37
Other circulatory disease.	7	5	12
Influenza.	-	1	1
Pneumonia.	7	1	8
Bronchitis.	7	1	8
Other diseases of respiratory system.	4	-	4
Ulcer of stonach and duodenun.	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostato.	3	-	3
c/fwd.	<u>99</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>166</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH (cont'd).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
B/fwd.	99	67	166
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	-	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	14	13	27
Motor vehicle accidents.	4	-	4
All other accidents.	2	1	3
Suicide.	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	<u>119</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>203</u>

Owing to certain modifications which have been introduced in the Registrar General's death rates for 1950, it would be rather difficult to give truly comparative figures for previous years as has been done in former reports, but it can be said that the corrected death rate of 11.7 is almost identical with the figure given for England and Wales.

Deaths from the commoner infectious diseases such as Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Meningococcal infections, Acute Poliomyelitis and Measles are conspicuously absent and I am very glad to be able to report that the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate is only 50% of that for the previous year, whilst deaths from all other forms of Tuberculosis is Nil. The new classification in the case of cancer also differs somewhat from previous years, and here again, in the aggregate, there has been almost a 50% drop in the number of deaths from malignant disease.

It is most pleasing to put on record that there has not been a single maternal death in Normanton during 1950.



TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	12	4	-	3	3	2	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
35 - 45	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1949 and 1950.

	<u>1949.</u>			<u>1950</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) No. of cases on register 1st January.	64	18	82	76	21	97
(b) New cases notified during the year.	20	3	23	16	3	19
(c) No. of cases restored to register.	4	-	4	-	-	-
Totals.	88	21	109	92	24	116
(d) No. of cases removed from register during the year.	12	-	12	9	3	12
(e) No. of cases left on register at the end of the year.	76	21	97	83	21	104

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1950 SHOWN IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.	1 - 3	3 - 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths
Measles	4	18	26	26	2	-	-	-	76	-	-
Whooping Cough.	28	56	82	43	2	-	4	-	215	1	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	9	13	-	-	-	-	23	23	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Polioencephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases.	0 - 5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over	No age.	Total	Removed to Hospital.
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	4	2	1	-	7	1
Pneumonia.	5	2	10	3	5	-	25	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	10	6	1	-	-	-	17	2
Food Poisoning.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the register is somewhat in excess of the corresponding number at the end of 1949, and although the actual notifications are less, we started the year under review with a heavier case load than was the case in 1949. We have now reached a stage whereby any further reduction can be effected only by stressing attention to public health questions in general, questions affecting the purity of the milk we drink, and the freedom from infection in the meat we eat, by attention to practical matters such as those pertaining to sanitary matters, and housing, and not least, the early recognition of tuberculosis and isolation of open cases.

The use of a vaccine hitherto new to this country is now being used in this area for the immunisation of infants who are liable to be exposed to infection. This vaccine has been in use for quite a number of years now in Continental and Scandinavian countries in the protection of susceptible hospital staffs, and it has recently been suggested that it could beneficially be used in conferring protection on children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, in those countries just mentioned. The success which has attended its use in those countries has encouraged the medical authorities in this country to try it out here. This vaccine is and will be used in Normanton, but naturally, it will be impossible to say too much on the subject for a number of years yet.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Apart from Whooping Cough and, to a lesser extent, Measles, the existence and notification of infectious diseases were at a quite low ebb, and it is of interest to note that for the first time in the history of Normanton there has not, during the year, been a single positive case of Diphtheria notified. Before the days of preventive immunisation such a record would have been absolutely impossible to achieve, and this fine result has been rendered all the more possible by the steady, patient, unspectacular work carried out for the last ten years or so by the Doctors, Health Visitors and Nursing staff of this town. Once having eliminated Diphtheria from our midst, one would have thought it would be a relatively easy matter, by means of a consistent immunisation programme, to keep the disease at bay, and it is somewhat disturbing to learn that there is tending to be a falling off in the acceptance rate.

During 1950 whilst Diphtheria was not epidemic in any part of England and Wales the returns showed that over 140,000 less immunisations were carried out than during 1949, and the same tendency has been noted locally. This fact is probably in some measure due to a variety of circumstances, of which two would stand out prominently, the first being the complacency engendered as a result of the dulling of the memories of the older generation of the relatively long stay



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd...)

entailed in a fever hospital complicated possibly by paralysis or, what not infrequently happened, death supervened in neglected cases, in spite of any treatment administered, or, in the case of the younger generation, lack of appreciation of the consequences at stake. Last year, however, an additional complication was introduced to deter parents from risking having their children immunised, namely that arising out of the fact that any form of trauma, including that from the administration of the combined Diphtheria - Whooping Cough vaccine, could, in a child incubating Poliomyelitis, precipitate a paralysis in the limb where the injection had been administered. In point of fact, this takes place very rarely, and we have to face up to the fact that Diphtheria has been, and can still be a very killing disease, and if our fear of Poliomyelitis or our apathy should dull our social responsibility towards the rising generation then we have only ourselves to blame if Diphtheria should once again appear in our midst. Bearing these facts in mind, members will doubtless in their daily contact with their constituents do much to allay the fears of apprehensive parents as well as to remind apathetic ones of their undoubted responsibilities. A further local complicating factor in Normanton has been the shortage of Health Visiting staff to carry out the work.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

### Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough, a maximum of 505,000 gallons per day being available. This water is soft in character, having a temporary hardness of 18 parts per million and a total hardness of 53 parts per million.

### Purification.

Purification is carried out at the Wakefield Waterworks and no further local treatment is given to the water.

### Consumption.

In 1950 the average daily consumption for the Normanton Urban District was 462,745 gallons per day, of which 361,874 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 100,871 gallons per day industrially.

All houses, with the exception of one farmhouse and one farm cottage, receive water from the Town's main, and three houses are supplied from communal standpipes.



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Both the Maternity & Child Welfare and the School Medical Services have had quite a successful year. The daily routine entailed by the Maternity & Child Welfare Service has been carried on without a break, quietly and unobtrusively, and the one spectacular event of the year in this direction has been the inauguration of a Combined Breast Feeding and Ultra Violet Light Clinic. This type of Clinic is, in many ways, novel in character and has much to commend it. The principles of breast feeding are taught to those mothers who show an earnest desire to breast feed their infants, and the sunlight administered at the same time is provided to tone up the general system either before or after the baby is born. In this connection, a special report has been compiled of the work carried on at this Clinic in rather more detail, and includes the numbers of women who have attended the clinic during the year.

The Sunlight Clinic for all children up to the age when they leave school continues to prove a most valuable service and has eminently fulfilled the function assigned to it.

In regard to the medical examination of school children, we are now getting into a much more stable position and have already gone a long way towards catching up with the huge arrears of work resulting from the war and after. This was caused by the grave lack of doctors so necessary to carry out the clinical work and fulfil the demands of these services. I am now glad to be able to say that, by and large, it has been possible to maintain a full establishment of doctors working under the Maternity & Child Welfare and School Medical Services throughout the year. Signs are not wanting, however, which go to show that the post-war Health Authority Service is not as popular as it was in years gone by, and fewer candidates are being attracted to its ranks to make good the losses due to retirement, etc. The National Award lately negotiated should, however, go a long way towards remedying outstanding anomalies which exist between the Public Health and the other Medical Services, and should steadily improve the morale of our Service.



CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Days and times of sessions.	No. of sessions during year.	Attendances.				Attending for first time.	
			0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	0 - 1	1 - 5
Altofts Y.M.C.A., Church Rd., Altofts.	Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	48	1119	23	527	11	63	-
Normanton, Park Pavilion.	Tuesdays & Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	96	2869	30	1200	13	152	11
TOTALS		144	3988	28	1727	12	215	11

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>No. of Sessions.</u>	<u>No. of Attendances.</u>	<u>Average per Session.</u>	<u>No. attending for first time.</u>
Normanton Park Pavilion.	51	650	13	108

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods, etc. which were available at cost price to all women attending the Clinics:-

Adexolin Tablets.	Lactagol.
Robrex	Liquid Paraffin.
Ambrosia Lactation Tablets.	Scotts Baby Food.
Arachis Oil.	Minadex.
Maltoline Iron.	M.O.F.
C.L.O. Emulsion.	Ostermilk No. 1.
C.L.O.	Ostermilk No. 2.
Cow and Gate (Full cream).	Parrish's.
Colact.	Roboleine.
Farex.	Virol.
Glucose.	Wheat Gern.
Horlicks.	



Report on a Pilot Clinic carried on in  
this Division to stimulate a greater interest  
in Breast Feeding.

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The progressive decline in breast feeding which has taken place during the past two decades has been all too noticeable to anyone interested in this vital subject, and the sublime confidence that has been engendered in the minds of the mothers as regards the merits of this or that brand of dried food has become all too well-known. There can be no doubt that one of the main factors contributing to such an attitude of mind is the easiness with which proprietary brands of dried milk can be prepared in the home, and indeed, it is felt in some quarters that this is an easy way out from the restrictions which motherhood normally imposes whereby a considerable degree of liberty can be obtained by the mother.

Considered Paediatric opinion is overwhelmingly of the opinion that, where possible, all children should be breast fed provided the mother's constitution can stand the strain, but here, fashions for, or against breast feeding are just as noticeable as in many other walks of life. The ability of a particular mother to secrete a sufficiency of milk successfully, depends on two factors, the one physiological, the other psychological, and of these two factors, the psychological one is of considerably greater importance. No matter how hard we may try to put the mother's breasts into the best physiological state to sustain the breast feeding of her infant, if the inclination does not exist, or if the confidence of the mother in her ability to do so becomes undermined, then the physiological factor can spell only failure. In none of the body functions can the control of the mind over the body be ignored and certainly on the subject in question, it can be, and frequently is an over-riding factor to be contended with. The fact that breast fed children are on the whole sturdier and less liable to infection than their dried milk fed counterparts has been common knowledge for a long time now, and Dr. Naish, in a recent publication, has emphasised this point by stating emphatically that the sickness rate in artificially fed infants is five times more common than in breast fed ones.

In an industrial area like the one in question, social and environmental conditions often demand that breast feeding should be discontinued by the end of the third week and indeed sometimes much earlier, but in spite of this, I do feel that a larger number of women could be persuaded to make an effort to fulfil their natural functional obligations without imposing too great a strain on their physical resources and so breast feed their infants for a considerably longer period of time than is at present the case. In a preliminary effort to tackle this problem, a sunlight plant was installed in Castleford in April, 1945, and it was felt that expectant and breast feeding mothers might reasonably benefit



by a course of such treatment and indeed, the practical results obtained, taken in conjunction with the overwhelming enthusiasm displayed by the mothers, justified our most optimistic expectations.

In view of the popularity attained by this Clinic, it was felt reasonable to assume that a more comprehensive Clinic where the principles of breast feeding could be taught and the mothers shown the best methods of putting their breasts into the best physiological condition possible for breast feeding, if run in conjunction with a Sunlight Clinic, could achieve as great as, if not greater degree of popularity than the Sunlight Clinic alone.

Such a Clinic was opened on the 1st October, 1949, but it was realised at the very outset that the full co-operation of the doctors was a very necessary factor indeed if it was to be a success, and it was realised furthermore that the choice of suitable types of nurse to be in charge of, and run this Clinic, would require the most careful consideration. All the doctors were therefore circulated with details about this Clinic and were invited to send suitable types of patients to it. Originally, a Health Visitor and a Midwife were chosen to be in charge, but subsequent experience showed that the service could be most successfully run by the midwives themselves, and this arrangement has been in operation for quite a time now.

The following tables show the attendance at this Clinic during the period October, 1949 to September, 1950 inclusive, and these are divided into two main groups, namely those who attended the Clinic as expectant mothers, and those others who attended as breast feeding mothers. These two groups are further sub-divided into two sub-groups, one for primipara and the other for multipara. To put our findings into a truer perspective, it was early realised that a survey would have to be made of an unselected group to assess the normal extent of breast feeding in this Division, and this survey revealed the fact that only 44% of primipara, and 27% of multipara, breast fed their infants after the third month.

				<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>		<u>Breast Feeding Mothers.</u>	
				<u>46</u>		<u>27</u>	
				<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u>
				<u>Primipara.</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>	<u>Primipara.</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>
Private doctor subsequently							
did not advise breast feeding.				2	3	-	-
Still births and abortions.				2	1	-	-
Breast fed for period of up to							
			1 month.	5	10	-	2
"	"	"	2 months.	2	1	3	-
"	"	"	3 months.	1	2	-	1
"	"	"	4 months.	- )	5 )	2 )	4 )
"	"	"	5 months.	2 )	3 )	2 )	2 )
"	"	"	6 months.	2 )	5 )	5 )	6 )
				16	30	12	15



1. Expectant Mothers.

a. Ante-Natal Primipara.

16 attended - 25% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

b. Ante-Natal Multipara.

30 attended - 43.3% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

2. Breast Feeding Mothers.

a. Post-Natal Primipara.

12 attended - 75% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

b. Post-Natal Multipara.

15 attended - 80% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

Whilst it would be impossible at such an early stage to state any very definite conclusions as to the success of this venture or otherwise, it might not be out of place to give one's impressions of the first year's working. It was found that whilst sunlight alone improved the feeling of well-being of the patient, the further treatment of massage and manipulations of the breast stimulated a much greater flow of breast milk, and these two factors combined, with the addition of a suitable cholagogue, were often most successful. Whilst it is felt that results up to date have been most encouraging, it is hoped that as our efforts become more fully known in the Division, so will our success become more tangible. As a very necessary adjunct, it was early recognised that complete co-operation should exist between the midwife and the health visitor, so that when the midwife ceases attendance on a case, the health visitor should immediately follow on her tracks, possessing a full knowledge of all the facts concerning the particular patient. In this way, the continuity of supervision both for the mother and baby becomes much more smooth and uninterrupted. The Clinic has, in the first instance, dealt with a small number of mothers, but the interest which has been stimulated amongst the health visitors and midwives of this Division as a result of the Clinic has given the nursing personnel an added impetus and interest by increasing their endeavour to persuade mothers in this Division not attending the Clinic to undertake an even longer period of breast feeding where such is reasonably possible. In this way, it is felt that the venture can have both direct and indirect effects, direct in the sense that a Clinic is now in being where the principles of breast feeding etc. can be taught, and indirect in the sense that a greater interest is taken by the health visitor and midwife of this Division in regard to the general breast feeding of the infants.

Owing to the lack of facilities, it has been impossible during 1950 to hold a special clinic in Normanton, but I am very hopeful that in the report which I hope to submit to you next year, a separate clinic of this nature will then be in operation at the Park Pavilion, Normanton.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Total Number of deliveries - as Midwife.	198	197
Total Number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	18	10
Total Number of patients ante-natally examined.	230	324
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia.	118	73
Percentage of Women having Gas & Air Analgesia.	54%	37%

Gas & Air Analgesia.

The method of Gas & Air Analgesia, whereby the pangs of childbirth can be alleviated, is practised in Normanton and, as will be seen from the comparative figures for 1949 and 1950, the number of domiciliary confinements where this form of analgesia has been accepted has in 1950 gone up by 17%. It is of interest to note, however, that there is still a large percentage of mothers who object to having Gas & Air Analgesia, either because they feel they do not want it, or because it interferes with the natural function of childbirth.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

		<u>Died</u>
No. of premature infants born at home and nursed at home.	- 7	1
No. of premature infants born at home and nursed in hospital.	- 2	1
No. of premature infants born and nursed in hospital.	- <u>12</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>21</u>	<u>5</u>
No. of premature still births - 1 born at home.		

VACCINATION.

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during the year.

	<u>Under</u> <u>1 yr.</u>	<u>1 - 4</u> <u>years.</u>	<u>5 - 14</u> <u>years.</u>	<u>15 or</u> <u>over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. vaccinated.	48	1	5	5	59
No. re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	12	12



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

		<u>0 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 15</u>	
		<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Refresher.</u>	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Refresher.</u>
No. of children immunised.					
	1948.	347	10	376	828
	1949.	445	8	341	443
	1950.	228	5	47	119

<u>No. of Primary Immunisations.</u>			<u>No. of Booster Immunisations.</u>		
1948	-	723	1948	-	838
1949	-	786	1949	-	451
1950	-	275	1950	-	124

REPORT ON A MOBILE UNIT IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGN HELD IN  
DIVISION 11 DURING 1950.

The plan of operations of our Mobile Unit Immunisation Campaign was essentially based on the pattern already set by our very successful campaign of the previous year, and it is interesting to note that the problems encountered in 1950 were of a somewhat different nature compared to those of 1949. Of the two main factors which militated against our achieving the same high standard of success, one became obvious early on when the preliminary spade work was being done, whilst the other arose as a contingency to be borne in mind which had been foreseen when the campaign was being planned. As a result of the remarkable clean up which had been effected amongst the un-immunised children in this Division in 1949, it was very quickly realised that we should not be working with the same high initial figures in 1950 and our lists would be comprised essentially of the problem type of children who had had to be passed the previous year, and those children who were unavailable the previous year and whose parents, whilst willing to have their children immunised, were unable to bring them along to the static immunisation clinics.

The success of our 1949 campaign had so encouraged my Health Visiting staff that in the course of their routine visiting they made special and persistent efforts to gain the co-operation of the parents who comprised the hard core of persistent refusals, and my nursing staff felt that some little headway had been made in this direction.

In my report of 1949, I stated that it was essential, if success was to be attained, to hold this type of campaign during the summer months of the year, and whilst this statement still holds good, it will have to be tempered by the evidence available from a totally unexpected source which, as a result



of the press publicity given to it, makes it needful from the point of view of the general public to tread warily. Here I refer to the statistical evidence which is accumulating to the effect that in a person incubating poliomyelitis, trauma such as that sustained in immunisation, especially by the use of A.P.T., could well predispose to paralysis in the affected limb, and this fact dictated the use of T.A.F. as an immunising substance as against A.P.T. even though the latter may give a higher Schick conversion rate and requires only two injections instead of three. Amongst the refusals shown in the tabulated statistical data given subsequently, it would, I think, be true to say that these were in some measure influenced by the press publicity on the subject, and that poliomyelitis was raging in other parts of the country.

As in the previous year, a considerable amount of spade work was done by my Health Visiting and clerical staff, giving a clear indication well before the campaign was launched, how many children were for immunisation, and this knowledge enabled the campaign to be planned in greater detail. A few days before the unit was scheduled to go round the district selected, a Loud Speaker unit covered the area, notifying the parents that the immunisation van would cover that area on such and such a date, giving the approximate time of the visit. As previous experience dictated, the staffing of the unit comprised a doctor, a nurse assisting the doctor, another acting as clerk whilst two nurses notified the parents of the presence of the van.

In all, a total of 460 immunisations were carried out, covering a period of 12 sessions, though if A.P.T. had been used, the number of injections would have been reduced to 308 and the sessions to 8. Each session thus gave an average of 38 injections and a distance of approximately 11 miles per session was covered by the van. Owing to the appearance of poliomyelitis in this neighbourhood in August, I deemed it advisable to yield to popular opinion, and stop further immunisation sessions both as regards the mobile unit and the static immunisation clinic. As a consequence of this action, 76 children from the Normanton area, plus a further 28 who were not available on the first tour of the van, had to be left over until the following season. In spite of the smaller number of children to be immunised per stop of the van compared with the previous year, and the generally accepted fact that a static immunisation clinic has seldom as many as 20 per session, I feel that the results obtained in 1950 were such as to continue to convince one of the value of this type of auxiliary unit.

By means of the mobile unit immunisation van one can get well off the beaten track and successful contact can be established with children who would probably not otherwise be immunised, at least not until they commenced attendance at school. I am becoming more and more convinced that as diphtheria as a disease continues to decline, and a generation grows up which cannot be expected to remember the awful ravages of diphtheria, both as regards the incidence of the disease and the wanton loss of human life accruing from it, that mobile units of this nature supported by the propaganda value of the previous visit of the Loud Speaker unit, will prove a very virile adjunct of the generally accepted static



immunisation clinics. Furthermore, it is generally agreed that static immunisation clinics are now catering for the maximum volume of immunisations that can possibly be undertaken by this type of clinic, and if our present rate of immunisations is to be increased, the mobile unit provides a ready solution to the problem. The new problem occasioned by the alleged relationship between trauma and poliomyelitis has even now become a very real one, and whilst it may have some effect on our immunisation acceptance rate, it will undoubtedly have an important bearing on our immunisation campaigns of the future during periods of poliomyelitis. Some most valuable months of the year will be lost to us and this will probably mean that much of our present work, now carried out over a period of 12 months, will have to be compressed into a much shorter period of 8 or 9 months. Finally, I should like to stress the fact once again that if the mobile unit immunisation van is to be a complete success, the purchase of an autoclave is a virtual necessity since it will be impossible for me to rely indefinitely on helpful assistance afforded me by the local hospitals as regards the sterilisation of the needles, dressings, etc.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE.

No. of cases during 1950 - 165

No. of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1950 - 17.

#### HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>1950</u>		<u>1949</u>	
<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Total No. of visits.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Total No. of visits.</u>
460	8149	510	9565

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>No. of Schools.</u>	<u>No. of Schools Inspected.</u>	
	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950</u>
17	17	15
<u>Average No. of Pupils attending Schools during 1950.</u>	<u>No. of Children Inspected.</u>	
	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950</u>
3620	1537	1132

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (cont'd..)

Nutrition Table.

<u>Nutrition.</u>	<u>No. of pupils inspected.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
A. (Good)	571	50.5%
B. (Fair)	455	40.1%
C. (Poor)	106	9.4%

Number of pupils found to require treatment - 230

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

The Minor Ailments Clinic is situated at the Park Pavilion, Normanton, and operates on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Defects treated.

299

Total No. of attendances.

1128

EYE CLINICS.

Eye Clinics are held at the School Clinic, Wesley Street, Castleford, and Dr. Wittols, the Ophthalmologist, visits this Division every Thursday. The comparable figures for the past three years are as follows:

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
No. of children examined.	154	144	223
No. of children prescribed spectacles.	93	84	118
No. referred for operative treatment.	-	1	1
No. of sessions held.	15	11	17



CASTLEFORD OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The children are divided into three classes according to their mental grading, and a supervisor and three unqualified assistants are in charge of them. The lessons taught are in keeping with the mentality of the group, that is, simple sense training, speech exercises, and physical exercises (with and without music) for Class I, with a rather more difficult routine for Class II, and a still harder programme for top grade defectives. If a child is found to make progress in one particular group, he or she is moved to the next higher group. As two-thirds of the total children are mongols, dancing, singing and percussion bands prove to be the most suitable and popular types of exercises to their requirements. All children who attend regularly appear to derive benefit from training in general tidiness, personal cleanliness, obedience and good manners.

All who visit the Centre, be they guests from other Centres, or those who are in daily contact with the children, are impressed by the general air of interest and well being of the pupils. It is common knowledge that, deprived of the benefits of any form of education, such children rapidly lose all contact with their surroundings and the human beings populating them, and they become more dull and apathetic than normally should be the case. They simply degenerate lower and lower, and even the kindly ministrations of their parents have little or no effect on them whatsoever. Placed in an Occupation Centre, these children, properly handled, quite quickly become amenable to discipline and co-operative, showing a lively interest in their surroundings and it is a joy to watch them make social contacts with mental equals, which not infrequently ripen into friendships, irrespective of their physical age or characteristics. It has not infrequently been said that money spent in educating these children is money wasted, but I would advise such people to visit such a Centre and take an interest in these poor unfortunates, when it will soon be realised that quite a lot can be done to rehabilitate them. By no stretch of imagination can they ever be brought to any accepted standard of normality, but at least their miserable lot can be ameliorated and made more bearable.

Although the need has not so far been pressing, the fact will have to be faced in the near future that suitable provision will require to be made for those in the Centre whose need for expression demands more vigorous outlets than are possible at the Local Centre, and for such, especially in the case of boys, a Centre where woodwork, basket making, cobbling, and even tailoring are taught would be more in keeping with their increasingly advancing needs.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their co-operation, and to the Sanitary Inspector, to the Surveyor, and to the staff of my Department, both professional and clerical, for their able assistance to me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON  
Medical Officer of Health.





To the Chairman and Members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report for the year 1950, summarising the work carried out by the Sanitary Department.

### THE TOTAL SANITARY PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRICT.

Total number of habitable houses at the end of the year.	5537
(This shows an increase of 57 - 46 Council houses and 11 privately built houses).	
Total number of water closets.	5884
(An increase of 94 - 72 in Council houses - the three bedroom types have two W.Cs. and the remainder in one new factory and additional W.Cs. to houses).	
Total number of waste water closets.	24
(A reduction of one converted to a water closet).	
Total number of chemical closets.	18
Total number of privy middens.	6
(A reduction of one converted to W.C. draining to cesspool).	
Total number of cesspools.	8
Total number of septic tanks.	2
Total number of houses not connected to sewers.	40
Percentage of closets on water carriage system.	99.6%

All closets capable of conversion to water closets and of connection to sewers have been dealt with. It is hoped to dispense with the remaining privies and convert same to chemical closets within the year. The Council make a free service emptying the chemical closets and replenishing them with a charge of chemical.

The emptying of cesspools and street gullies has been irregular as the Gully Emptying Machine became unfit for use. One has had to be borrowed from an adjoining district. This is a most unsatisfactory procedure. The Council did agree on recommendation that a new combined gully and cesspool emptier be purchased. These are an expensive machine both in operation and capital cost but they are absolutely essential and perform a service greatly appreciated by the public. It is surprising how many complaints are received concerning choked street gullies if a regular cleansing service is not maintained.



WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority.

The consumption was - September 1949 to September 1950:-

Altofts	40.850
Normanton	137.591
Total	<u>178.441</u> thousand gallons.

The cost worked out at 1s 3d per 1000 gallons. The consumption per head of the population was 25.73 gallons per day.

There are only two houses in the district not on piped supply. They draw their supplies from two shallow wells. These supplies are unsatisfactory and the tenants have again been warned to boil the water before use. Three of the Canal Lock houses are supplied by stand pipes. Only one complaint concerning the water supply was dealt with at one of these houses. The complaint was of dirty water. This was found to be due to rust from the mains due to that section of main having to be shut down. The pollution actually was not detrimental to the water and cleared when allowed to run for some time.

14 bacteriological water samples were taken and 2 chemical water samples. All were satisfactory and showed an excellent water both from a bacteriological and chemical viewpoint.

Swimming Bath.

24 bacteriological samples of swimming bath water were taken - all proved satisfactory. The bath was well conducted at all times.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council collect and dispose of the whole of the house and trade refuse throughout the district. To carry out this service the following staff are employed:- 3 Drivers, 12 Dustmen, 1 Tipman, 1 Salvage man and 1 Spare Labourer. The latter is essential to maintain a full staff due to absence for sickness, changes in staff, etc.



The staff are each issued with the following protective clothing once per year:- Two boiler-suit type overalls, and the dustmen in addition one pair of armoured gloves and one pair of goggles.

The vehicles in use comprise four Karrier Bantams, three in use and one spare. One new lorry was delivered during the year and the oldest lorry sold. No outside haulage has been used or required.

The staff have collected and disposed of the following refuse:-

No. of lorry loads collected and disposed.	3480
Estimated weight of refuse.	8000 tons.
Approximate cost per ton.	18s 2d
Cost per rate First half-year - Apr. 1950 to Sept. 1950.	12.545 pence.
Second half-year - Sept. 1950 to Mar. 1951.	13.208 pence.
Total cost of collection and disposal.	£7264

For disposal the refuse was deposited by controlled tipping. This was carried out from the Normanton, Woodhouse and Common Wards at the Boundary Tip, Wakefield Road and Kirk's Brickyard Clayhole. The latter provided about ten months tipping from the above Wards, a new tub road and road-way being formed to the base of the clayhole. Had it not been for this tip, tipping facilities held at present would have been exhausted. Negotiations were put in hand to acquire by compulsory purchase a disused quarry suitable for refuse disposal which should give tipping space for some years. The refuse from the Altofts Wards was disposed of at the Foxholes Tip. This tip will provide facilities for the Altofts Wards for some years. It was again successfully treated for rat infestation.

The old March Street Tip was completed and fenced off to prevent unauthorised tipping.

Acting on a recommendation in my last year's Report the Council agreed to purchase an incinerator and construct a suitable building to house same. This was done and the work completed at a cost of £176. Within the building are bins for the retention of bones. All waste offensive material, dead cats, dogs, etc., are burnt in the incinerator. Nuisance from this is negligible as the incinerator is a modern type having grit and smoke arrestors.

The costs for the cleansing service rise every year. In the last year this was due to increases in the cost of petrol,



oil, new wagons and wages. These increases are sometimes made without warning and make true estimation most difficult. Examples of this were the sudden increase in the price of petrol and a wage increase of 5/-d per man per week in November. The prices of protective clothing, vehicle spares, tyres, etc., are continually rising causing costs to rise accordingly.

Some difficulty has again arisen in regard to the provision of dustbins. In most cases Statutory Notices under Section 75 have had to be served to enforce the provision of bins. One appeal was made against one of these notices by the owner but was withdrawn.

Further Court decisions have upheld owner's appeals and many authorities have adopted Municipal Dustbin Schemes. I would once again recommend that the Council investigate the introduction of such a scheme.

### Salvage.

During the year salvage receipts have fluctuated from rock bottom to a new high level. From January to September as the price of waste paper was at a very low level and no incentive scheme was in operation, no particular effort was made to collect paper other than shop paper. During this time paper was collected at a loss and the collection was almost discontinued. Collection was carried on however as it was felt that the paper would have had to be collected in any case. On the 16th October however the prices of various types of paper made a sharp rise and it was obvious that collection would be worth while. The Council agreed to the re-introduction of an incentive scheme. This scheme worked as follows:-

It was felt that the teams should collect some household paper before they qualified for bonus. As the Council always collected approximately 15 tons per three months of shop paper, the basic amount to be collected before bonus was paid was set at 20 tons per three months. For each ton above that amount the total revenue per ton was equally divided between the Council and the men. This had the effect of more than doubling the amount of paper collected and sent away, paying the men some £37-7-3 in bonus and paying the Council for the total costs of collection and baling of shop paper. In other words in the last three months of the year all expenditure on wages, baling and collecting paper were paid for out of revenue.

The Council appointed a sub-committee to investigate several types of power baling machines and decided to purchase one. This should make a good saving in baling costs and should



soon pay for itself. The paper shed, an old wooden building is becoming dilapidated and a more permanent type building is required.

The whole of the paper was sent to Thames Board Mills. with whom the Council have a contract to take the total output.

The following are the salvage amounts and receipts for the year:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Value.
Paper	70	16	1	0	£392 - 11 - 0
Textiles (Rags etc.)	2	9	1	25	48 - 15 - 0
Bones	5	1	0	6	27 - 14 - 11
String		4	1	8	19 - 8
Total	78	11	0	11	£470 - 0 - 7

The monthly figures were as follows:-

Paper.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Value.
January	4	10	0	£ 22 - 10 - 0
March	9	4	2	46 - 2 - 6
April	5	1	0	25 - 5 - 0
June	4	10	3	22 - 13 - 9
July	4	11	0	22 - 15 - 0
August	8	1	2	40 - 7 - 6
September	4	17	0	24 - 5 - 0
October	9	9	2	63 - 19 - 3
November	10	4	0	52 - 4 - 0
December	10	7	0	72 - 9 - 0
Total	70	16	1	£392 - 11 - 0

Rags.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Value.
April		3	0	24	£ 3 - 1 - 1
May		6	0	16	5 - 10 - 1
June		2	2	14	2 - 5 - 11
July		6	1	9	5 - 12 - 4
August		5	3	21	5 - 2 - 6
September		10	2	12	10 - 9 - 4
October		7	0	16	8 - 18 - 6
November		4	1	15	6 - 2 - 9
December		2	3	14	4 - 12 - 0
Total	2	9	1	11	£ 51 - 14 - 6

Bones.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Value.
March		12	0	7	£ 3 - 0 - 4
April		5	3	10	19 - 2
May		9	2	14	2 - 8 - 1
June		8	0	0	2 - 0 - 0
July		9	1	0	2 - 6 - 3
August		13	1	0	4 - 0 - 7
September		12	0	7	3 - 0 - 4
October		12	0	1	3 - 0 - 0
November		3	0	14	15 - 8
December		1	1	0	6 - 3
Total	4	4	1	25	£21 - 16 - 8

String.

	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Value.
March		2	0	2 - 0
April		1	10	1 - 0
July		1	0	1 - 0
August		1	0	1 - 0
September		2	18	2 - 8
October	1	1	0	5 - 0
November		1	0	1 - 9
Total	3	2	0	14 - 5d

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

During the year 1201 complaints were received and investigated. This shows an appreciable increase on previous years. There were in addition 111 outstanding from the previous year.

The above complaints necessitated 4050 visits being made to some 956 premises. It will be again noted that several visits were made in each case before the nuisances were abated.

446 Informal Notices were served and 421 of these were complied with. In 225 cases the Informal Notices were not complied with and were thus reported to the Sanitary Committee and Statutory Notices subsequently served. Three were outstanding at the year end and 222 were complied with.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case under the Public Health Act for the removal of a caravan used as a permanent dwelling. The case proved successful and the van was removed from the site.



Building materials are still in short supply, particularly timber and the abatement of many nuisances has not been completed under three to four months. Wooden eaves gutters and flooring and cast-iron goods like setpots, ovens, etc., are in short supply. This makes work drag on for weeks and makes it appear that nothing is being done for the complainant. Low rents fixed at pre-war levels do not allow sufficient money to cover the cost of present day repairs and one repair may take the whole year's repair money. In certain cases work has been carried out under notice which required more than a year's total rent to pay the account. More work has had to be carried out in default than ever before and in most cases the money is repaid to the Council by the owners in weekly or monthly amounts.

Many of the older type properties are depreciating rapidly and the amount of repair carried out does not in any way keep up with the depreciation, with the result, the houses depreciate more and more each year. Major items, such as roofs requiring reslating, damp proof courses inserting or gable ends rebuilding are only able to be done in most urgent cases.

The complaints received were mainly concerned with property repairs.

The following list shows work carried out as a result of complaints:-

Roofs repaired	139
Bay window roofs repaired	2
Ridge tiles renewed or refixed	1
Chimney pots renewed	10
Chimney pots refixed	20
Chimney pots reflaunched	5
New cowls fitted to chimney pots	2
Chimney stacks rebuilt	15
Chimney stacks repaired	4
Chimney stacks pointed	2
Chimney stack flashings repaired	3
Chimney flues repaired	12
Wall brickwork rebuilt	1
Wall brickwork repaired	15
Wall brickwork pointed	31
Wall stonework repaired	1
Wall stonework pointed	1
Gable walls pointed	4
Gable walls treated externally with waterproofing material	2
Gable verges pointed	9

Gable risers pointed	2
Airbricks renewed	1
Airbricks repaired	1
Eaves gutters renewed	45
Eaves gutters repaired	90
Eaves gutters cleansed	17
Eaves gutters refixed	12
Valley gutters repaired	1
Rain-water pipes renewed	20
Rain-water pipes repaired	34
Rain-water pipes cleansed	1
Rain-water pipes altered	7
Pavement channels relayed	1
Pavement channels cleansed	1
Drains repaired	5
Drains opened out and cleansed	10
Drains cleansed	159
Drain ends sealed	3
Drains relaid	4
Drains renewed	4
Soil-pipes cleansed	1
Drain ventilation shafts renewed	1
Drain ventilation shafts repaired	4
Gullies renewed	3
Grates renewed	3
Gully dishes renewed	2
Manhole covers and frames renewed	3
Manhole covers and frames pointed	1
Manhole covers and frames cleansed	1
Manhole brickwork repaired	2
Manhole brickwork renewed	3
Water closet roofs reslated	1
Water closet roofs repaired	23
Water closet eaves gutters repaired	2
Water closet eaves gutters refixed	1
Water closet eaves gutters renewed	1
Water closet flashings repaired	1
Water closet rain-water pipes renewed	1
Water closet brickwork repaired	3
Water closet brickwork pointed	1
Water closet cisterns renewed	3
Water closet cisterns repaired	15
Water closet pedestals renewed	16
Water closet pedestals cleansed	59
Water closet seats renewed	2
Water closet flush pipes renewed	3
Water closet flush pipes repaired	2
Water closet flush pipe joints renewed	5
Water closet flush pipes cleansed	1



Water closet doors repaired	2
Water closet floors repaired	4
W. C. ball taps repaired	4
Water services renewed	14
Burst water service pipes repaired or renewed	10
Burst water pipes in water closets repaired or renewed	86
Bib taps renewed	5
Bib taps repaired	2
Stop tap boxes renewed	5
Dustbins renewed	166
Dustbins repaired	4
Dustbin shelters repaired	1
Ashpits altered to bin shelters	1
Ashpits demolished	1
Coalhouses demolished	1
Coalhouse brickwork pointed	1
Coalhouse roofs repaired	1
Coalhouse doors repaired	2
Coalhouse doors rehung	1
Coalhouse eaves gutters repaired	1
Concrete covers to coal chutes renewed or repaired	4
Wash-house roofs repaired	1
Beer chute doors repaired	1
New ceilings	6
Ceiling plaster repaired	44
Wall plaster repaired	72
Wall plaster repaired with waterproofed material	1
New wooden floors	1
Floors repaired	17
Ranges renewed	2
Ranges replaced with serviceable second hand ranges	2
Ranges repaired	2
Ranges reset	7
Ranges pointed	2
Flag covers to ranges renewed	1
Flag covers to ranges reset	1
Fireback brickwork renewed	23
Fireback brickwork repaired	11
Hearth flags refixed and secured	1
Ovens renewed	2
Ovens repaired or saddled	18
Ovens reset	6
Oven top plates renewed	1
Jambs secured	8
Jambs renewed	1
Firebars renewed	12
Drop bars renewed	5
Bottom grates renewed	13
New Well grates	2

Ashpans renewed	1
Mantelpieces secured	2
Sinks renewed	14
Sinks repaired	1
Sink edges pointed	1
Sink-waste channels removed	1
Sink-waste pipes renewed	17
Sink-waste pipes repaired	12
Sink-waste pipes cleansed	2
Sink-waste pipes extended to discharge over gully traps	7
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Setpots renewed	20
Setpots removed and gas boilers provided	1
Setpot flues repaired	4
Setpot brickwork rebuilt	6
Setpot brickwork repaired	5
Setpot bottom grates renewed	4
Setpot bottom grates refixed	2
Setpot doors and frames refixed	2
Window frames repaired	1
Window frames renewed	6
Window frames refixed	18
Parting beads refixed	6
Parting beads renewed	3
Window frames pointed externally	22
Window sashes renewed	1
Window sashes repaired	11
Window sashes cased	8
Window sills renewed	2
Window sills pointed	8
Window sills repaired	1
Putty renewed to window frames	21
Sash cords renewed	73
Catch and fasteners renewed	7
Doors renewed	3
Doors repaired	21
Doors cased	9
Doors rehung	7
Door frames repaired	2
Door frames secured	3
Door frames pointed externally	10
Door latches renewed	7
Door latches repaired	2
Door locks renewed	8
Weatherboards renewed	35
Thresholds renewed	19
Thresholds refixed	2
Stair treads renewed	2
Stair treads repaired	4



Stair risers repaired	1
Yard paving repaired	1
Gate posts repaired	2
Gate posts renewed	1
Gates repaired	1
Dangerous garden walls repaired	1
New grates fitted to cellar areas	1

The summary of Statutory Notices served was as follows:-

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 39. Notice to make satisfactory provision for drainage.	35
Section 45. Notice to repair or cleanse defective closet.	21
Section 65. Notice in respect of work done in contravention of building byelaws.	1
Section 75. Notice to provide dustbin.	46
Section 93. Notice requiring abatement of nuisance	77
Section 93. Final notice.	22
Section 277. Notice requiring information as to interest in premises.	2

Public Health Act, 1936 and Water Act, 1945.

Section 138 and Section 50. Notice to owner to provide sufficient water supply in pipes.	3
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Housing Act, 1936.

Section 9. Notice requiring the person having control of the house to execute works.	11
Section 10. Notice of intention of Local Authority to enter dwelling house to execute repairs.	6
Section 168. Application for information as to interest in premises.	1

Informal Notices Served.

Informal Notices	446
Brought forward from 1949	111
Total requiring abatement	557
Abated during year	121
Outstanding	<u>136</u>

### Statutory Notices Served after Reports to Committee.

Statutory Notices served	225
Brought forward from 1949	15
Total requiring abatement	<u>240</u>
Number complied with	<u>222</u>
Outstanding	<u>18</u>

Total number of all notices outstanding at year end	140
Number of properties concerned in outstanding notices	260

At all times throughout the year the Department have between 150 and 250 outstanding notices on houses. Each complainant thinks that their complaint is the only complaint and as some time elapses between the complaint and subsequent abatement it leads them to say they are not receiving attention. They are dealt with in order and none are forgotten.

Again many visits, telephone calls and letters have had to be made to owners and to builders to complete the work required in anything like a reasonable time.

Eleven houses were considered unsuitable for action under the Public Health Act and were dealt with under the Housing Act. These were all reported to the Committee and in all cases action was taken under Section 9 of the Housing Act. Of these notices, four were dealt with by the owners and seven completed by the Council in default.

Eight of the thirteen houses represented for demolition under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936 in 1949 were demolished.

Further progress has been made reconditioning houses previously damaged by subsidence.

### DISINFESTATION.

22 premises were disinfested for Bugs, 6 for Cockroaches and 1 for Furniture Beetle. Gammexane Smoke Grenades and 5% D.D.T. Spray were used. 194 free issues of D.D.T. or Gammexane powder have been made and success has been achieved, particularly for Cockroaches where powder has been applied regularly and systematically. Cockroaches again appear to be more prevalent than Bugs.



INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

40 visits were made to obtain information regarding infectious diseases and to disinfect the rooms.

Summary of Infectious Diseases Notified.

Scarlet Fever	23
Diphtheria	4
Erysipelas	2
Salmonellosis	1
Infective Hepatitis	2

Terminal disinfection was carried out by spraying the rooms with a liquid disinfectant. At each case a bottle of disinfectant was left with the occupier and instructions given on the use of same. The bedding was usually taken away and disinfected by steam at the Isolation Hospital. In addition bedding was disinfected after death or after removal of tuberculosis patients. This was disinfected by arrangement with Aketon Hospital. The West Riding County Council transported such infected bedding to the hospital, the Council making the necessary arrangements with the hospital and arranging for the collection and return of the clean bedding. It would appear that some difficulty will be met with in the future as Aketon Hospital will not be dealing with infectious diseases. The Council should consider the provision of their own disinfecting station preferably to be sited in the Baths Yard as steam is available there.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

There is only one Offensive Trade premise, that of Tripe Boiler, at the slaughterhouse. This is well conducted but the premise is unsatisfactory.

If it were possible to obtain a loan from the Government on their policy for slaughterhouses, then some improvements and extensions could be made to this premise to bring it up to modern standards.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.

Regular visits were made to schools, public conveniences, public houses, clubs and cinemas, etc. The whole of the drainage for the new houses was supervised, tested and passed. In all 186 lengths of new drainage were tested and passed.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

No smoke complaints were received during the year. The Briquette Factory owned by the National Coal Board, which was a previous offender was closed down as uneconomical.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

Efforts have been continued to improve the conditions existing where food is handled, stored or prepared for sale. A survey of all premises coming within the scope of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 has been completed and considerable improvements have been made. This entailed the making of 544 visits covering a total of 210 premises. Of these 210 premises, 39 were found to be satisfactory in all respects, while the remainder fell short in one respect or another. The most frequent shortcoming was the absence of a supply of hot water, although between 8% and 9% of the premises had no supply of hot or cold water. Again in a few instances premises were found to be totally unsuitable and rebuilding has been carried out or is in hand. In the majority of cases the owners and occupiers concerned have realised the necessity of raising hygienic standards and have shown full cooperation with our efforts.

Works required have been carried out in most cases on verbal notice and only in 48 instances were written Informal Notices served. No legal proceedings were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Details of Food Premises in the district are as follows:-

Total number of Food Premises in district	210
These comprise:-	
Fish and Chip Shops	25
Butcher's,	37
Greengrocer's Retail	17
Greengrocer's Wholesale and Stores	4
Grocer's	63
Mixed Businesses	38
Sweets and Tobacco	12
Confectioner's	7
Bakehouses	9
Abattoirs	1
Snack Bars and Cafes	7
Beer Shops	1



During the year two mixed businesses and 1 snack bar have closed down.

The following is a summary of the defects and contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, noted in the survey:-

Unsuitable food preparing premises	9
Shops unsuitable in all respects	1
Unsatisfactory snack bars	1
Unsuitable food stores	4
Absence of cold water	24
Absence of hot water	85
Absence of washing facilities	39
Dirty utensils and equipment	1
Shop walls dirty and requiring redecorating	25
Shop walls requiring repair	3
Shop ceilings dirty and requiring redecorating	26
Shop ceilings requiring repair	3
Shop floors requiring repair	7
Shop floors requiring covering	2
Shop doors requiring repair	3
Shop doors requiring weatherboards and thresholds	1
Stereroom walls dirty and requiring redecorating	44
Stereroom wall plaster requiring repair	1
Stereroom ceilings dirty and requiring redecorating	38
Stereroom ceilings requiring underdrawing	2
Stereroom ceilings requiring repair	1
Stereroom floors dirty	7
Stereroom floors requiring repair	6
Preparation room walls dirty and requiring redecorating	8
Preparation room walls require rendering	10
Preparation room ceilings dirty and require redecorating	9
Preparation room floors require concreting	1
Absence of dustbins	11
Accumulations of refuse and filth not necessary to business	6
Inadequate ventilation to shop	22
Inadequate ventilation to stores	6
Defective windows to stores	2
Doors required to coal-houses entered from store	4
Insufficient artificial light in store	2
Insufficient natural light in store	6
Insufficient storage space	3
Absence of or defective drainage	6
Household washing carried on in preparation rooms	7
Insanitary sinks	1
Absence of intervening ventilated space between W.C. and shop or store	3
W.C. floors requiring repair	1
W.C. seats requiring repair	1

Shops found to be satisfactory in all respects 39

Many of these defects and contraventions have been rectified and the summary of works carried out is as follows:-

Sink or lavatory basins provided	11
Cold water supply provided	6
Hot water supply provided	21
Water service pipe cleansed and supply improved	1
Refrigerators provided	4
Use of unsatisfactory snack bars discontinued	1
Dustbins provided	6
Shop walls cleansed and redecorated	12
Shop walls repaired	2
Shop ceilings cleansed and redecorated	11
Shop ceilings repaired	1
Shop floors concreted	1
Shop floors covered	2
Shop doors repaired	1
Shop doors provided with thresholds and weatherboards	1
Shops provided with ventilation	6
Shop window frames repaired	1
Canteens redecorated	1
Storeroom walls cleansed and redecorated	16
Storeroom ceilings cleansed and redecorated	15
Storeroom ceilings underdrawn	2
Storeroom ceilings repaired	1
Storeroom windows cleansed and repaired	2
Preparing room walls cleansed and redecorated	2
Preparing room walls rendered	3
Preparing room ceilings cleansed and redecorated	2
Preparing room ceilings underdrawn	1
Preparing room floors concreted	1
Preparing room roofs repaired	1
Preparing room doors renewed	1
Preparing rooms rebuilt	4
Dirty utensils and equipment cleansed	1
Coal cellars entered from stores provided with doors	1
W.Cs. provided with permanent ventilation	1
W.Cs. provided with intervening ventilated space	3
W.C.seats renewed or repaired	2
W.C.floors repaired	1

#### Food Byelaws.

Byelaws for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Practices and Conditions in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, were adopted and came into operation on July 10th 1950. These byelaws are the same as the Model, issued by the Ministry of Food and a start has been made to ensure that the requirements



are being observed. A request to the Minister to alter certain sections to suit local conditions was turned down.

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

As in previous years all slaughtering has been carried out at the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse in King Edward Street. Again it must be stressed that the premises are inadequate during the peak killing period of August to December. During the year I have had interviews with representatives of the Ministry of Works and Ministry of Food which have resulted in the yard area being asphalted and work being put in hand to provide a room for the hanging of offal and inspection. These are improvements long overdue and it is hoped that the other points mentioned in last year's report, namely (a) better conditions for tripe dressing and cleaning and (b) a float operated switch to the sewage pump, will be attended to during 1951.

The Ministry have not yet intimated whether they intend to carry on with the present system. An Inter Departmental Committee are examining the whole question of meat inspection, etc., and it is to be hoped that when this Committee's report is published the Ministry will be able to give a lead to local authorities for the future.

Centralised slaughtering again ensured that all animals slaughtered were inspected before distribution to the shops.

The following is a summary of the number and types of animals killed and inspected.

Bulls.	Bullocks.	Heifers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
3	559	211	273	53	2716	75

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	773	273	53	2716	75
Number inspected.	773	273	53	2716	75
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	3	-	3	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	372	96	1	101	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	48.25	36.26	3.77	3.82	14.67
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	8	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	32	123	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.52	47.98	-	-	5.33

The high percentage of disease found in animals for other causes than tuberculosis is again largely accounted for by the incidence of distomatosis or "flukey" or "pipey" livers.

All beef carcasses and offals have been inspected for cysticercus bovis as recommended in the Ministry of Food Circular M.F. 5/48. During the year 5 carcasses were found to be infected (.48% of the total slaughtered), in each case the cysts being confined to the internal and external masseter muscles.

Diseased Organs and Carcasses Condemned.

Beef carcasses and all organs	15
Calf carcasses and all organs	1
Pig carcasses and all organs	2
Sheep carcasses and all organs	3



Bovine heads and tongues	136	
Bovine lungs	186	
Bovine hearts	17	
Bovine skirts	19	
Bovine livers	262	
Part bovine livers	307	
Bovine stomachs	18	
Sets of intestines	18	
Kidneys	35	
Pelvic organs	15	
Frozen beef	113	lbs
Pig lungs	14	
Pig livers	14	
Pig hearts	2	
Pig stomachs and organs	23	
Pig intestines	23	
Sheep plucks	93	
Total weight of beef condemned	9905	
Total weight of beef offal condemned		10146
Total weight of mutton and pork condemned	276	
Total weight of mutton and pork offal condemned		673
Total weight of meat condemned	10181	
Total weight of offal condemned		10819
Total weight of corned and frozen beef condemned	801	
Grand Total	21,801	lbs.

Private pigs killed in slaughterhouse and inspected 35

The Amount of Meat Condemned for Tuberculosis.

Meat affected with tuberculosis	8717
Offal affected with tuberculosis	3874
	<u>12,591 lbs</u>

The condemned meat is taken away for sterilisation to a depot at Pontefract.

The general quality of meat sent into this area is good, most of the meat being "A" or "B" quality. The amount of meat sent in as "manufacturing grade" or as "reject" is small apart from a quota sent for the manufacturing shops.

Other Foodstuffs Condemned During the Year.

Tomatoes	71 tins.
Boiled Ham	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Christmas Puddings	1
Evaporated Milk	54 tins.
Luncheon Meat	13 tins.
Jam	4 jars.
Peas	58 tins.
Plums	6 tins.
Unsweetened Milk	16 tins.
Beans	12 tins.
Full Cream Milk	8 tins.
Heinz Strained Food	1 tin.
Cherries	1 tin.
Peaches	2 tins.
Cadbury's Bourn-vita	1 tin.
Marmalade	5 jars.
Tomato Soup	3 tins.
Fruit Pies	153
Condensed Milk	129 tins.
Madiera Slab Cake	20 lbs.
Grapes	1 tin.
Stewed Steak	1 tin.
Grapefruit Juice	1 tin.
Lemon Cheese	1 jar.
Mussels	3 tins.
Orange Juice	1 tin.
Salmon (Grade 2)	54 tins.
Colman's Mustard	13 tins.
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sausages	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	7 lbs.
Strained Prunes	3 tins.
Meat and Fish Pastes	26 jars.
Soup	4 tins.
Baking Powder	6 packets.
Custard Flavouring	23 packets.
Carrots	2 tins.
Tomato Juice	6 tins.
Pears	2 tins.
Mixed Vegetables	1 tin.
Nestles "Milo"	1 tin.
Meat and Gravy	1 tin.
Rabbit	1 tin.
Camembert Cheese	4 packets.
Dressed Crab Paste	1 tin.
Crawfish	1 tin.



Pilchards	18 tins.
M. & V. Ration with Beans	21 tins.
Cornflour	1 packet.
Prawn Paste	21 tins.
Anchovy Paste	1 tin.
Spaghetti	1 tin.
Meat Soup	1 tin.
Red Cabbage	3 bottles.
Large White Leaves	3
Beef Loaf	1 tin.
Veal Loaf	1 tin.
Danish Pork	2 tins.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The district's milk supply has been maintained at a high level. All the milk retailed is bottled and all retailers sell designated milks with the exception of one farmer who bottles milk produced on his own farm. It is felt that this is a satisfactory state of affairs and has not been achieved without some spade work. The two pasteurising plants maintained their high standard of production.

There are 46 retailers in all, 24 of these are shopkeepers and 22 milk roundsmen, holding the following licences:-

Dealer's Licences. (These are issued to retailers who obtain their designated milk from some other licensed source).

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	16
Tuberculin Tested	1
Pasteurised	16
Sterilised	24

Supplementary Licences. (These are licences issued to dealers to retail designated milks in this district where they hold a Principal licence in another district).

Pasteurised	2
Sterilised	1

Accredited Producer's Licences. 2

No. of Raw Milk (Undesignated) Dealers. 1

The changes made under the new Milk Legislation do not appear in all cases to work too well. For example any queries arising in either of the two pastourising plants are still brought to the Department who unfortunately are not now responsible. These have to be passed forward to the West Riding County Council. This does appear to be unnecessary when it is realised the original construction of the premises and plants were entirely supervised by the Department.

NO. OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

No. of Qualitative Samples - 5

No. of Bacteriological Samples.

Type of Milk.	Meth. Blue.		B. Coli.		Phosphatase.		T.B. Exam.	
Results.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Pasteurised.	8	1	-	-	9	-	-	-
Accredited.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ungraded.	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-

2 samples of Sterilised milk were taken and submitted for the Turbidity Test. Both were genuine.

Bacteriological Milk Bottle Examinations.

3 passed the test.

No. of Samples taken by Officers of the West Riding County Council within the area.

Milk

37

Satisfactory

37

One qualitative sample of milk taken, proved to be not genuine. This was traced to the farm supplying the milk and it was found that the milk was being allowed to stand overnight and not being thoroughly plunged before using. A warning letter was sent by the West Riding County Council and no further trouble was experienced. It will be noted that all samples taken for phosphatase examination were satisfactory, proving adequate pastourisation.



## CONTROL OF ICE-CREAM.

There are three registered premises for the manufacture of ice-cream. One premise was improperly equipped and the Council considered withdrawing the registration, on the grounds that the premise was not retained in a clean and hygienic condition at all times. The manufacturer made several improvements and it was agreed that the registration be allowed to continue.

31 shops are registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream. All have refrigerators and conform fully with the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Code of Practice established the previous year had a good degree of success and has eliminated hand barrows. Some improvement could however still be made in the case of vehicles. Temporary types of hot water containers are in use but in all cases are not entirely satisfactory. The manufacturers have shown some cooperation but the position is not entirely satisfactory in spite of the progress made. The system of registration of premises should be extended to vehicles.

34 visits were made in connection with this work and 67 samples taken. The Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield were most cooperative and helped particularly in one case, to thoroughly check the plant and the whole process of manufacture.

No qualitative samples were taken to ascertain the fat content, as it was felt that in view of there being no established standard, the cost of analysis was too high.

The 67 bacteriological samples taken, were returned as follows:-

<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>
Grade 1 - 7		Grade 1 - 24
Grade 2 - 10		Grade 2 - 14
Grade 3 - 8		Grade 3 - 12
Grade 4 - 19		Grade 4 - 10
	Lollipops	Grade 1 - 7

These figures show an improvement on those for 1949, as indicated, but are still unsatisfactory, there being only 63.3% falling in grades 1 and 2. It is felt that at least 80% of all samples should fall into grades 1 and 2.

Samples of rinse waters from equipment were taken and these were:- Satisfactory - 3. Unsatisfactory - 0

## RODENT CONTROL.

The main source of rat infestation was again found to be on allotments where pigs and hens are kept in numerous small styres and pens of poor quality. Walls are often constructed of part wood and brick, or wood entirely, whilst floor construction, light, ventilation and drainage leave a lot to be desired. Straw and accumulations of rubbish provide an ideal home for the rats and adequate food is available from spillage and pig troughs. I would suggest that the Council consider introducing a new standard of construction for pig styres in their allotments. This would help considerably in clearing this trouble.

One maintenance treatment was carried out on the Council's sewers, the results proving once more that there is very little infestation in the sewers.

A charge was made for work carried out at 8 business premises. The infestations were minor in nature and the charges made, amounted to £3-2-8.

One of the staff is trained in Ministry Rodent Control methods and carries out this work on a part time basis.

A total of 304 visits were made in connection with rodent control and 41 premises were treated.

## FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

The Factories and Workplaces Register records 79 premises to which the Act applies. 27 are factories without power where the Council are responsible for cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences and for provision of means of escape in case of fire. 51 are factories with power administered by H.M. Inspectors with the Council responsible for the provision of sanitary accommodation and means of escape in case of fire. One new Certificate for means of escape in case of fire, was issued.

34 inspections were made under this Act. Defects were found, showing, one case of inadequate ventilation, two cases of ineffective drainage of floors, one case of insufficient sanitary conveniences, two cases of unsuitable conveniences, and four other offences. All again were remedied by verbal notice and interview with the responsible person, without recourse to more drastic action.

The list of Outworkers shows a total of four.



SHOPS.

17 visits were made under the Shops Act, some of these in connection with hours of closing and others for provision of washing facilities. The Council again brought into force an Order made under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, to operate between 8th November, 1950 and 3rd March, 1951.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

12 premises are licensed to store petroleum. In every case the petroleum is stored in underground tanks. The total storage capacity of the tanks is 15,250 gallons. No Notices were served under this Act.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of houses			5537
This shows an increase of 57 made up as follows:-			
New Council houses			46
New private houses			11
Reconditioned after subsidence damage			4
8 houses were vacated for demolition being unfit for habitation.			
No. of back to back houses	-	Normanton	203
		Altofts	95
No. of single back type houses	-	Normanton	49
(No through ventilation)		Altofts	12
		Total	<u>359</u>
No. of Council houses	-	Traditional Type	763
		Prefabricated Type	200
		Total	<u>963</u>

HOUSING.

I would once again ask that the Council allow a small percentage of new houses for re-housing tenants from unfit houses, which are only fit for demolition. There are several old houses ripe for demolition, being unfit for habitation and not repairable at anything like reasonable cost. In addition many of the back to back types could be made into through houses and brought up to modern standards.

STAFF.

Thanks are hereby expressed for the efficient service rendered by the staff, Mr. C. R. Cresswell, Additional Sanitary Inspector and Miss A. Webb, the Department's Typist. Both have proved themselves excellent staff members and the Department is up to strength. Thanks are also expressed to all other Departments of the Council for cooperation shown throughout the year.

I remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

*Ernest Riddiough.*







